

## HAWAIIAN GAZETTE

Entered at the Postoffice of Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter  
Semi-Weekly—Issued Tuesdays and Fridays.

WALTER G. SMITH, Editor.

## Subscription Rates:

Per Month.....\$ .25 Per Month, Foreign.....\$ .35  
Per Year.....\$ 3.00 Per Year, Foreign.....\$ 4.00

Payable Invariably in Advance.

CHARLES S. CRANE, Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : JANUARY 15

## THE INCOMING SOLDIERS.

The troops are very welcome as fellow Americans and as defenders of the soil. It is about a generation ago that plans were laid to get them, the United States having, in its reciprocity treaty with the Kingdom of Hawaii, obtained the right to occupy Pearl Harbor as a war base. Sixteen years ago this month their coming seemed very near; indeed, for a short time, the armed forces of the United States occupied the soil under the Stevens protectorate. Over ten years ago, when annexation was had, there were 5000 troops ashore at one time and at least a regiment went into garrison; and since then a small post has been occupied. But not until yesterday was the decision to make Oahu the Pacific Malta and establish a general's command here, exemplified by the arrival of a considerable fighting force.

The cavalry part of the newer and larger garrison has a most distinguished record in war and a high reputation in peace. Its roster, since organization, has held the names of some of the greatest soldiers in American history, including that of Robert E. Lee, and there fell to its lot the duty of fighting Lee's forces and at Appomattox to witness a surrender that it had, in part, compelled. The regiment also made a name in the Indian wars.

The marines, who will find special shore duty at Pearl Harbor and elsewhere, though not of the Army, belong to one of the best organized of the armed forces of the nation. They are available for infantry duty either afloat or ashore.

As all the arms of the service are to be represented here and as there will be enough regiments and lesser commands to make a brigade, it is certain that a general officer will soon take hold, and possible that a Department of Hawaii will be organized with a Major-General in command. As the Naval Station, with one tug and two saluting guns, has been frequently in charge of a Rear-Admiral, who ranks with a Major-General, it is not too much to expect that several thousand troops and four or five coast forts will be sufficient to maintain the dignity of a department commander.

It will no doubt be a pleasure to the incoming troops to know that the Surgeon-General of the Army classes Oahu as the second healthiest place for troops in the United States, Alaska being the first; that there are no snakes here and no venomous things of any kind; no sunstrokes and no enervation among those who take physical exercise. It is a fine place to live in; and a good place to settle down in for life when army days are over.

## THE PRESIDENT AND DETECTIVES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., January 12.—Senator Foraker charges President Roosevelt and President-elect Taft with the illegal use of public funds for the purpose of paying private detectives to operate in the Brownsville affair, wherein a negro regiment was under charges for shooting up the town.

At the direction of the President, the Secretary of War employed the Warren Detective Agency of Roanoke, Virginia, to go to Georgia and obtain from one of the ex-members of the negro regiment, which was discharged as the result of the investigation of the Brownsville affair, a confession that the shooting was in fact done by the members of the regiment. The negro sought for was found in Atlanta, and what purported to be his confession was, besides, placed in the hands of the Secretary of War. Accompanying the alleged confession (which the negro denies having made) was an elaborate, logical, correctly-expressed report of the detective who was assigned to the case; but, strange to relate, in spite of the catchy rhetoric which characterized the report, the detective subscribed it with "His X Mark." When this report reached the Senate, Foraker, who was too shrewd to overlook the matter, called attention to the "signature" affixed to the report, and then proceeded to ridicule it.

This is our recollection of the matter, as we read it, cursorily, in one of the Eastern papers. It is quite likely that both the President and the Secretary of War overlooked the statute prohibiting the departments from employing any member of the Pinkerton Detective Agency, or any member of a similar organization, as the statute is obscurely placed in the printed statutes, having been passed as a rider to an appropriation bill.

## THE LAND QUESTION.

If it is desirable to get such people on the public land of Hawaii as made a garden spot of the sandy wastes of Southern California, there is but one way to proceed. It is to survey the public domain, build roads in it, and fix an adequate price per acre, then advertise for buyers. This method would give a settler with means and enterprise a chance to buy what he wants and own what he gets, which is about all a good settler asks for.

If, on the other hand, it seems best to get the land into the hands of corporations as fast as possible, then merely open the domain at a nominal price or under easy conditions, and let either corporation dummies or the local people who want titles to sell or mortgage, enter and prove up. Under that system Hawaii, ten years hence, would be a vast Bishop estate, rented out, in the main, to Japanese.

If, finally, it is deemed best to leave the unused land to grow guava bushes and weeds, the government leasing such edge-property from time to time as graziers and others may want, Hawaii's back country, not needed for sugar, will stay as it is indefinitely, or practically so.

Under the first system Southern California has become, despite many natural drawbacks, rich, prosperous and progressive.

Under the second system, Southern California was a wheat and hide country with a minor and unprogressive population, composed of barons and Indian serfs.

As for the third system, such parts of the United States mainland as through large corporate ownership, are still able to maintain it, merely make the rich richer and the poor poorer.

For its own sake, which system ought Hawaii to choose?

## AN OMINOUS AGITATION.

"If all the planters have the same mind as he has [J. P. Cooke], Hawaii can never raise a ton of sugar."—Nippu Jiji.

"These capitalists are preying on the flesh and blood of our laborers."—Mr. Tasaka, at a recent Japanese meeting.

"Take up the heavy iron hammer and get rid of the odious fools who are the planters' spies."—Nippu Jiji.

"Planters, listen to us: If you do not accede to our demand, all Hawaii will be turned to darkness."—Nippu Jiji correspondence.

The Japanese wage agitators, as shown by their public threats, are becoming more incendiary.

There is a United States law for the deportation of anarchists and other undesirable persons.

There is also a Federal law to adequately punish those who incite violence which actually leads to crime.

People who incite violence also transgress a Territorial law.

The kind of talk the agitators are now making in print should have the notice of both grand juries.

The best way to deal with trouble of this kind is to stop it before it begins.

A priestly-dressed individual talking English broken with some one or other of the atrocious languages of the Near East has been haunting Honolulu for quite a while. He left on the Makura and is characterized by the Advertiser as a "Syrian priest faker." We don't know whether he deserves this or not.—Star.

It may require an apology to the Syrians. But the "priest's" disappearance from this office after he had been told that he was a petty thief as well as an impostor, was followed so quickly by his disappearance from town, that it will hardly be worth the Star's while to open its campaign chest and get out its overworked whitewash brush.

## SMALL BUSINESS FOR A HIGH COURT.

For some years past the most dignified tribunal in this Territory, the United States Court, has been compelled to hear cases which, in States, are brought only in police courts and are quite nasty enough for the worst of them. If these cases were few and of any consequence to the public they would, perhaps, have been excusable; but they are many and of little public concern—so many that they have left the impression on the popular mind that the chief business of the Federal bench is to hear them. From time to time a few trust and admiralty and counterfeiting cases have been presented by the United States District Attorney; but there are very few working days indeed in which the Federal courtroom or the hallway to it, is not infested with ignorant and squalid Japanese, waiting their turn to be tried at that high tribunal and wondering what the trouble is all about. Few of them seem to know that they have committed crimes. All they are sure of is that they have been pursued unrelentingly by spies and so-called detectives and betrayed by informers for following the customs of their class and that of many other classes that seem to be immune from punishment. Observing this a good deal of sympathy has been expressed for them—and quite as much for the distinguished judge who has been forced to listen to the story of their squalid immunities and to execute the law against them, his time being so absorbed in this police court work that Congress has been asked to create another Federal judgeship to help bring the calendar up to date.

The sober facts seem to be that the United States District Attorney suffers from a case of over-zeal in such small matters. There is enough Territorial law to cover these Japanese cases; the Federal law was not intended to apply here, being made general so as to secure some special results in the former Territory of Utah. One finds it hard to get at a reason for the policy Mr. Breckons follows. Even if the rumor is true that the District Attorney is a candidate for the second judgeship, to create which the congestion of the docket of the existing court is the excuse, it does not necessarily follow that all this minor Edmunds Act prosecution has its root in his personal ambition. It may simply be that it is less trouble to pursue the little fellows than the big ones. Or the District Attorney may be a Puritan at heart. But whatever the excuse, this long procession of Japanese coolies through the Federal court, dragging the record of their cheap immoralities behind them, has become offensive to the public and derogatory to the high functions of the United States bench. We do not claim that the District Attorney should neglect the enforcement of any Federal law, but he might well wait until special and legitimate complaints are made in these Japanese cases and stop having them worked up. Let the Territorial police courts and the county prosecutors attend to all that—it is their business also—and leave the Federal court free to consider those cases of general importance which are crowded back by the vulgar concerns of gutter drabs or the ignorant vice of the squalid aliens who were reared in a state of nature and know no better condition of life.

The sensitiveness of the Japanese people over the filing, in the California legislature, of anti-Japanese bills, should make the steering committee of our own legislature careful in dealing with measures of the same kind. Furthermore, there is the question of utility. The Japanese here can not be exempted from the privileges given by Territorial laws that deal with persons, occupations or property. The laws must reach all alike, except where, by constitutional proviso or by treaty, a certain class of aliens is denied certain privileges, such as voting or taking up public land. So far as earning a living is concerned in any of the gainful pursuits the Japanese here share the rights and enjoy the privileges of citizens. No legislative act can deprive them of these rights, and any attempt to make it appear otherwise simply excites international bitterness which it is well to avoid.

The Advertiser is worrying a good deal about who was Ise's attorney during last week. It is enough to make people wonder if the Advertiser thinks the attorney was a well-known public official whose popularity in a certain King street building has not been noticeable since the beginning of the last campaign. It is easy enough, however, to find out who was Ise's attorney and easy enough to show that someone got the \$12 per head collected from the Iwilei law-breakers. Whether anything more can be found out, is another question.—Star.

The Star is not sure who is meant, but whoever he is it is ready to defend him. Meanwhile, as we have remarked before, there is little life left in the attempt to show up the Twelve Dollar Club.

That ornament of legislation with which Maui decorates the Senate, Mr. Coelho, proposes to drive the hated Jap from Hawaiian fisheries, twenty or no treaty. He wants Hawaiians to catch all the Hawaiian fish, and to have the Senate and House pass and the Governor sign the necessary law. The idea of urging the Hawaiian to go ahead and compete with the little brown fisherman has gone to the wastebasket with other unconstitutional measures. That would look too much like work. It is a pity that the Hawaiian people, who poll a majority of votes on Maui, do not return Coelho to his delivery cart and mule and send one of their number to the Senate who will not waste its time or make it ridiculous.

The surprising totals of infant mortality here may be due in part to the criminal neglect of unwelcome children. But a very evident cause of some of the deaths is improper food, either taken from poorly nourished mothers or in the form of indigestible solids. A snack where poi mixed with flour and supplemented with dried fish forms the daily menu, is not a home in which infants are likely to keep well. The poorer class of natives, Porto Ricans and even waives have all they can do to hold body and soul together, and woe to the child that looks to them for health and life. For cases like these a Children's Hospital and an elaborate system of district nursing are needed.

The tone of the Japanese agitators has suddenly grown moderate, which is well. What they call the "Advertiser bluff," seems to have had its effect; and we can assure these gentry that a study of the Chicago anarchist cases and a review of the methods by which the Ku Klux Klan was punished, with incidental reference to the eviction from this place of a Portuguese terrorist, will, or ought to, convince them that they have incurred real danger. We say in all seriousness that if any "iron hammers" come into play in this wage discussion, the law will intervene with far more formidable weapons. There will be no bluffing on that point, nor is there any in saying so.

The Nobel prize for medicine has gone this year to Dr. Metchnikoff, the discoverer of the sour-milk remedy for failing health and a shortened tenure of life. This French scientist's researches in the field of natural and acquired immunity are still going on, and now that the results so far had are accepted by the highest schools of medicine, confidence in Metchnikoff's sour-milk cure will not be lessened by the occasional charge of empiricism.

The differences reported to exist between the President and Frank H. Hitchcock, Chairman of the National Republican Executive Committee, over the Fulton (Rep.) and Chamberlain (Dem.) contest for the United States Senate, in Oregon, serve to illustrate the influence of Heney at the White House. He stumped Oregon, last summer, against Fulton, charging him with having criminal knowledge of land frauds.

If there is really a chance to get a duty on coffee, much of the credit of persuading Congress will go to that indefatigable pleader, Abe Louison. He converted some visiting Congressmen here, and at Washington he seems to have hypnotized the Senators and Representatives in blocks of ten.

Admiral Rojestvensky is really dead now and his recent obituaries may be printed over again. The Admiral was the most unlucky naval man of the twentieth century. Indeed, in no century has the name of a sea-fighter been associated with a more overwhelming defeat.

If Honolulu should get a genuine kona this winter, the public would see why the law against swinging signs was passed. A southern blizzard, such as was had about seven years ago, is very likely to turn swinging signs into flying missiles.

Judge Kepoikai has been summoned to resign his office, but in a wireless message yesterday, he denied that he had obeyed the order. Probably he will do so after he has caught his breath; if not he will have to submit to removal.

When a kona drizzle, without wind, can upset the telephone system of Honolulu, it isn't surprising that so many people encourage a competitor.

J. Hamilton Lewis is about as likely to have been sent by the government on an important mission as Tillman himself.

EARTHQUAKE TRAVELS  
THE OLD ROUTE OF RUIN

Studied with maps and accounts of the more recent of the great earthquake disasters of Italy, it is seen that in the present catastrophe the disturbance reached the surface on the northern border, close to Swiss territory. Domo-dossolo is among the Alps, and the mountain range seems to have been the route of the earthquake. It passed to the southward, following the Apennines. There is a twenty minutes difference between the time of the shocks reported in upper and lower Italy.

In Calabria, which has been laid waste again and again by such disturbances, this earthquake first touched the surface with its full effect. Lofty signal posts of disaster marked its way. For it struck with full force at the extinct volcano of San Giovanni, spread its devastation across the Strait of Messina to Sicily and rolled up another score of death and ruin all about the slopes of Mount Etna, reducing to ruins the ancient and famous city of Messina and tumbling the buildings of Catania, fifty-nine miles farther south, only to again overwhelm the busy port soon afterward with a great tidal wave.

## In the Sicilian Sea.

Stromboli, one of the active volcanoes of the Lipari group, to the north of Sicily, has ever been a large factor in seismic disturbances in this region, but the present earthquake appears to have come from other sources, beginning far to the north and extending far to the south of the Calabrian and Northern Sicilian region, which the fire of the island peak in the Mediterranean have shaken to ruins so many times.

School children identify Italy by its resemblance in geographical contour to a boot, and most grown folks keep that as their best conception of the country's outlines. Calabria is the ankle and lower calf of the boot, on the eastern shore of the Mediterranean. The Strait of Messina, connecting the Mediterranean with the Ionian Sea, is where the top of a low shoe would lace over the ankle, assuming a leg in the geographical boot. Messina is on the back of the ankle, and Catania on the back of the heel.

Just above the top of the low shoe is Reggio at the foot of San Giovanni, and nearby is Stefanoceni, the village where the earthquake's destruction was most complete. Stefanoceni was wiped out by the last great quake in Calabria, September, 1905.

Similar destruction and distress are reported as resulting from the earthquake yesterday, but now extending far into Sicily, while the catastrophe of

three years ago was confined in its greatest ravages to Calabria and did little damage on the Sicilian side of the Strait of Messina. Ancient mythology placed Seylla on the Calabrian and Charybdis on the Sicilian side of this strait.

Thousands died in 1905 as their homes or other buildings fell upon them; scores were entombed and many went mad from terror. The railroads were disabled, for the earth had opened and swallowed their rails or its tremors had so broken them that travel was temporarily impossible. Highways everywhere were full of fleeing peasants, while the wayside shrines were surrounded by weeping, imploring petitioners turning to higher powers when their mother earth seemed about to cast them off.

Food instantly became scarce and starvation threatened the survivors, but the King and Queen of Italy then, as now, hastened to the scene of disaster and the government's whole resources were bent to the work of rescue and protection of the homeless. Thieves found their evil opportunity in the general dislocation of all human control and the troops, rushed into the stricken districts, went days on end without rest in the duty of safeguarding property and aiding in the work of rescue.

One of the principal results of that earthquake was a tremendous increase of emigration to America.

Messina is the capital of the Sicilian province of Messina and is the second largest city of Sicily. Palermo, the largest, with the whole northern coast of the island, appears to have escaped damage. Messina is at the foot of a chain of abruptly rising conical peaks, on its west, part of the chain running east and west across the island and regarded as a continuation of the Apennines, which mark the geological backbone of the Italian mainland.

## Fourth in Importance.

Fourth in commercial importance of all Italian cities and having in 1901 a population of 149,778, Messina has been especially noted for its oils, wines and silks.

Catania is the capital of the province of that name and ranks third in Sicilian municipal importance, its population being 146,504. It has suffered greatly from earthquakes. Its buildings are unusually large and fine. Mount Etna's lava streams have threatened Catania's existence more than once, and in 1669 they flowed into its harbor, partly filling it. In 1693 another earthquake reduced the town to ruins.

SUSANNAH WESLEY HOME  
ANSWER JAPANESE STORIES

Honolulu, January 11, 1909.

Editor Advertiser: After reading the article in this morning's paper, copied from the Hawaii Shipho, the management of the Susannah Wesley Home desires to make this brief response, in order that both our Japanese and American friends may be set to rights, if need be.

During our stay, of going on to three years, there have been obtained but two divorces by women in the home. In both instances we have had nothing whatever to do in the matter, either as regards securing legal help or using our personal aid in bringing them about.

In both of the cases just referred to, the women were sent to us by heads of families, where they were valued servants, and for their protection from brutal husbands.

In every case where a woman has come to us for help, when upon careful investigation the husband has proven to be a decent man, we have used our influence to bring about a reconciliation.

On the contrary, when a woman comes to us with her face bruised almost beyond recognition, after serving a man as his slave for years, working until 1 and 2 o'clock in the morning, and after failure to borrow money for him, receives such treatment as has been referred to, we feel it more

obedience than even a Japanese has a right to demand.

Then, when the man in question has the temerity to publish a threat to kill her in case she returns to his home, we feel that occasion may sometimes arise for some one to harbor runaway wives. Where, let us ask, would these poor unfortunate women, with their ignorance of our laws of justice and protection, go if there were no such place as Susannah Wesley Home?

We are in touch with, and frequently consult, Japanese friends and missionaries regarding the wisest course to pursue when occasion requires. Our work here has the nature of a go-between or peacemaker, rather than that of stirring up strife or adding to it. While the case which has been cited may not often be exactly duplicated, there are others which might prove a surprise to many. On the other hand, there are cases where the woman is found most at fault. Believing "right to be might," we desire above everything else to do right by all, extending help to everyone needing it, regardless of sex, nationality or condition of life. It is therefore our purpose to uphold the standard of justice and morality. While we are willing to admit that this is not always a pleasant or easy task to perform, we nevertheless, feel it a very important one.

THE MANAGEMENT OF SUSANNAH WESLEY HOME.

POLO OUTLOOK  
IS VERY BRIGHT

Already the outlook for polo during the coming season is beginning to look very bright. Fifteen of the likeliest little ponies that have ever been brought to the Islands are now in the corral with the horses of the Fifth Cavalry, and as soon as the regiment is located at Lihalehu, the officers will begin practice.

Local horse enthusiasts are already beginning to discuss the prospects for organizing a team, and there is every reason to believe that before very long some steps will be taken in that direction.

Though the field at Moanalua has not been used for some time, it is in excellent condition, and would require but little work to get it into shape for high-class play. There are ample facilities at Lihalehu for practice, and tournaments could be played there under the most satisfactory conditions.

The Lihalehu ground far exceeds the majority of those on the Pacific Coast, being turf. As a general rule, polo in California is played on dirt, with the result that dust not only hinders the work of the players, but makes it far from pleasant for spectators to watch the games.

Practice among the Army officers will probably begin just as soon as the ponies have been conditioned. It will therefore be necessary to take lively action, if a civilian team, capable of meeting the military aggregation on anything like even terms, is to be organized.

The various Territorial departments are working on their reports for submission to Governor Frear, who returns on the Siberia today.

JURY FIND THAT M.  
COSTA WAS A SUICIDE

Deputy Sheriff Rose yesterday afternoon concluded the inquest held into the cause of death of the late Manuel Costa, who was found on Tuesday by his wife, dead, with a bullet wound in his head and a smoking revolver grasped in his hand. The verdict of the jury was one of suicide. The only witness heard before the jury yesterday was the widow of the deceased, who had been unable to appear sooner through her prostration at her husband's tragic death. Even yesterday at the inquest she could not speak above a whisper and showed signs several times of breaking down as she was forced to go over again all the details of finding her husband's body a few minutes after he had ended his life.

REILLY AND SMITH  
ON THE ALAMEDA

Among the passengers on the Alameda are Joe Cohen and his trio of pugilistic stars. Fans have been awaiting the arrival of the promoter and manager with interest, and Joe will doubtless find a good-sized delegation of enthusiasts at the dock when the steamer arrives at her moorings.

Ever since the cable was received, announcing that Frankie Smith and Charlie Reilly had been signed to fight here, there has been a noticeable revival of interest in the fighting game, and that the mill will draw a record-breaking house seems assured.

Reilly made an excellent impression while here last time, and Smith gave